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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1870. NO. 106.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Burlington and Missouri Railroad is now completed to Omaha, and trains will commence running to-day from Chicago to Omaha via the Chicago and Burlington Railroad, to connect with the Union Pacific.

The ice in the Maumee at Toledo broke up on Saturday afternoon, carrying away a portion of the Cherry street bridge. The railroad bridge sustained no injury, and no damage to docks or shipping is reported. A large quantity of corn was destroyed on the Maumee flats, ten miles above the city.

The *Western Watchman*, a Catholic journal of St. Louis, in reply to statements made in the Chicago papers that Bishop Duggan is confined in some ecclesiastical institution for maladministration of affairs in his diocese, says "the Bishop is positively insane, and is confined in an insane asylum in this city."

The lower House of the Missouri Legislature has passed a concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to convert the Agricultural College lands apportioned to the State into the use of the common school fund. The special committee to investigate the affairs of the Penitentiary report many damaging charges against various officers of the prison, also Auditor of State Thompson. Much feeling exists and abusive cards against the Committee are published.

The gas works building at Saratoga, N. Y., was damaged considerably Saturday by an explosion and escape of gas. Two workmen were injured.

Walter Graham killed Samuel Otts with an axe in the woods near Rochester, N. Y., on Friday morning, during an altercation. Both were wood-choppers.

Governor Durkee, of Utah, died at Chicago early Saturday morning of pneumonia. His remains will be taken to Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Bradford Brothers, of Milwaukee, one of the heaviest dry goods houses in the northwest, failed on Friday. A defalcation by one of the employees is alleged as the cause. They offer to settle at fifty cents on the dollar.

Between four and five o'clock on Saturday morning, a stone wall nearly one hundred feet long and thirty feet high, in the rear of buildings on Third street west of Elm, Cincinnati, fell towards Third street buildings, crushing six kitchens. A woman named Herne was caught in a fire in a kitchen, and was caught and held by the falling stones till liberated by her husband. Her leg was broken. Another woman and her seven years old son of Andrew Desasso, were killed in bed, a heavy stone falling on him. There were two children in the same bed, one slightly bruised, the other unhurt. The wall was owned by B. Mandeville, and has been considered unsafe for two years. The great rain Friday night was the immediate cause of the fall.

The total collections of Internal Revenue in the Second District of Ohio (Cincinnati) during December amount to three hundred and eighty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars, as increase over December of the previous year of one hundred and seventy-four thousand four hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

Alex. Martin, referee to adjust the accounts of Wm. J. Krebben, Treasurer of the Western Boatmen's Benevolent Association, of St. Louis, charged with embezzlement, and against whom judgment suit has been pending for a long time, rendered judgment Saturday of $20,713 in favor of plaintiff.

A protective tariff association perfected its organization in St. Louis Saturday night by electing a full list of officers. A meeting will also be held to-night, at which speeches for and against protection will be made.

A special dispatch from Atlanta, 14th, says the Senate met this morning. Mr. Collier, who took the oath on Saturday, having made application to withdraw his oath, setting forth that it was made under misapprehension and party pressure, was allowed to withdraw, and by vote of the Senate his name was dropped from the roll. The board of officers appointed to inquire as to the eligibility, allowed the name of Collier to pass. Mr. Collier was Judge of inferior court before the war, and participated in the rebellion. Seventeen Democratic members of the House and three Democratic senators only were in the Senate chamber, and at that time took the oath, believing themselves all eligible, have made written applications to be relieved of their political disabilities, and refuse to yield to party pressure and take oath at this time.

The defalcation reported in the Boston City Treasury is charged upon John W. Collins, late of California, a clerk intrusted with the duty of paying interest on the city debt. He confesses to having converted the coupons into gold, of which he lost $9,000 by gambling. He had on hand about $2,000, with which he was about starting upon a European tour. The latter sum was found in his desk. The total embezzlements are $10,000 to $16,000. Collins is in custody.

Thomas F. M. Hawley was arraigned in Boston, on Saturday, charged with embezzling $50,000 from his employer, a merchant tailor on Elm street. He waived an examination, and was committed for trial in default of $10,000 bail. Hawley states that he lost about $12,000 in publishing a paper called the *Boston Stage*, and has other considerable amounts for good dinners and fast living.

Wm. Hays brought suit for fifty thousand dollars damages against George H. Roe and E. D. Jones, for the detention and loss of goods supposed to belong to Perry Fuller, seized in St. Louis in September at the instance of the First National Bank of Washington.

Rev. Benj. J. Powell, Baptist minister at Grasshopper Falls, Kansas, suicided on Tuesday last. He had a wife and six children living, Ohio, and three children in Iowa.

Both houses of the Kansas legislature have passed resolutions instructing their delegations in Congress to vote against further appropriations for public buildings in Washington, and also asking Congress to secure titles to settlers on lands known as the Black Bob Indian lands. The latter resolutions are said to reflect somewhat on Congressman Carter.

It is reported from Europe that Mrs. James Gordon Bennett has purchased a beautiful villa on the Lake of Como, where she proposes to reside hereafter in the summer season, and where Mr. Bennett is to join her in May next.

The Erie railway strikers still hold out and the company are advertising extensively for new hands.

The suit of the United States Mail Line against the insurance companies of Cincinnati, for loss of the steamer Sunbeam, burned December 8, between Cincinnati and Louisville, at the time of the collision with the United States mail steamer Bostona, before Judge Storer, of the Superior Court, all the week, was concluded last evening, a verdict in favor of the Mail Line Company after thirty minutes' consultation.

Hiram Marks, connected with a circus troupe, was arrested at Cincinnati on a warrant issued by Judge Leavitt, on a certified copy of an information filed in the District Court of Michigan, Detroit, charging him with being engaged in the fraudulent importation of horses from Canada.

The stockholders of the Newark and Patterson Railroad Company are said to have set on foot a movement for the appointment of a receiver, who is to be empowered to commence suits against the directors of the Erie Railway Company for not fulfilling the terms of a contract made by them with said road.

It is thought that the Erie Company have forfeited their lease by not constructing the road as originally contemplated and contracted for, between Newark and New York. The directors, it is alleged, have failed to pay for the work done by the contractors, and suits have been brought. The property of Fisk & Gould, in New Jersey, has been attached, and the case has been carried before the State Supreme Court at Trenton.

The following bills and resolutions were presented to the Louisiana Legislature on Friday: To appropriate $250,000 for the pay of members. To extend the corporate limits of the city of New Orleans, covering about two miles additional on the river front. To select a site for the State House. A member stated that the buildings will cost two millions or more. To abate the nuisance of mandamus, issuing by District Courts. To create the Eighth District Court of the Parish of Orleans, with exclusive criminal jurisdiction and restrain the right to issue writs or injunctions—the Governor to appoint a judge for the present. To appropriate $50,000 for the relief of General Mower's widow, also $5,000 for the widow of the late Senator Randall, deceased.

The old Brattle Square Church, in Boston, took fire Saturday evening, from an overheated flue. The relic of revolutionary times was fortunately saved from extensive damage.

At Louisville a severe rain and wind storm has prevailed for the past twenty-four hours. All the streams are rising rapidly, and threatening destruction to property.

At Bryant's station, Ky., Thursday morning, a farmer named Casper Gregg shot and killed Albert Love, colored, for alleged attempt at assault while intoxicated. Gregg was arrested, and will doubtless be tried in the United States Court, there being no other than negro testimony.

At 4 o'clock last evening a fire broke out at No. 5 North Calvert street, opposite Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore. The first and second stories were occupied by Christopher Smith as a barber shop and bathing room. His loss is estimated at $1,000, covered by insurance. The third floor was occupied by Samuel Hall as a dwelling residence. His loss is $1,200 and is covered by insurance. The stock in the adjoining stores of Hatter & Parrier and Messrs. Hanna, dealers in cigars, was slightly damaged by water.

The Bricklayers' National Convention at Chicago, on Saturday, selected Pittsburgh as the place for holding the next meeting. The report of the Finance Committee was made, showing the total receipts for the year to have been $4,000; total expenditures, $2,682; balance on hand $2,122. The dues for the coming year were fixed at fifty cents. The afternoon session was held in secret, at the close of which the convention adjourned to the second Monday of November.

There was a severe thunder storm at Chicago between eleven and twelve o'clock last night.

THE SECRET OF SADOWA.—*The North German Correspondent* of December 31 publishes an official statement explanatory of the grand cause of the sudden and overwhelming assault of Prussia on Austria, in 1866, of startling interest. It says that it is well known to the initiated that Venice had been ceded to France before a shot was fired in 1866, and that on the 12th of June of that year a convention was concluded between the Cabinets of Vienna and Paris, according to which France, after the overthrow of Prussia, was to be indemnified by compensation; or, in other words, by the left bank of the Rhine! *The Correspondent* is a semi-official publication, issued from Berlin in three different languages, and the statement, consequently, may be regarded as authorized by the Prussian Government; and, if so, it certainly demands an immediate explanation from the Austrian and French Governments.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Gold Conspiracy Investigation.

How the Conspiracy was Managed—Fisk, Gould and Corbin to Testify To-day—Education in District of Columbia—Commissioner Wells's Reply—The Financial Problem—Probable Fate of the Census Bill—The Tariff Measure—Tax on Salaries.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1870.

The Gold Conspiracy.

The House Committee on Banking met today and began the New York gold conspiracy investigation. Four or five witnesses were examined, but nothing of special importance was learned. The leaders of the conspiracy, Fisk, Corbin and Gould, are expected to put in an appearance on Monday.

The Stanton Fund.

Information here is to the effect that the Stanton Fund has reached about forty-five thousand dollars in New York, nineteen thousand in Boston, and twenty thousand in Philadelphia, besides what was raised here. It is contemplated that one hundred thousand dollars will shortly be reached.

School Children in the District.

The present state of educational matters is indicated by the report made at a meeting of School Trustees last evening, from which it appears there are now white males and females in the Washington public schools 6,175; in the whole District 7,482; colored in Washington 3,226, and in the whole District 4,095. The number of children in private schools in Washington is 6,598; in the District 7,445. These figures show that there are now 15,593 children attending schools in Washington, and 18,622 in the whole District.

Senator Morton's Position.

The report of yesterday's Senate proceedings places Senator Morton in the position of opposing the admission of Virginia. On the contrary he strongly favors her admission, but declares that Congress should impose conditions which will prevent a disregard of the fourteenth amendment and future disfranchisement of any part of the people.

Commissioner Wells's Reply.

Special Commissioner Wells has finished his letter in response to the iron manufacturers of Pittsburgh, which will be issued in a few days. It defends its appearance. The editors find cause for congratulation in the reception accorded to the Haytien Minister by the President, as also in the fact that he was invited to dinner with the other members of the diplomatic corps, and also to the naval ball at Annapolis. They urge the colored people every where to habits of integrity, industry and sobriety.

Patents for Kansas Lands.

The first issue of patents, one hundred and twenty-two in number, to settlers on lands of the Kansas, Wea, have been established and paid for their claims under the provisions of the Cherokee treaty of July, 1866, have been received by the Commissioner of the Land Office, and are being mailed to the parties entitled. The issue of patents will be continued until all settlers who have paid for the lands awarded to them have received titles from the United States.

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A considerable number of citizens had a meeting last night to talk again about the World's fair. It was stated that eight hundred thousand dollars are pledged by individuals and five hundred thousand by corporative authorities of this city and Georgetown. Speeches were made by Commissioner Barnard of the Bureau of Education, General Howard, Congressional printer Clapp, Judge Casey of the Court of Claims, and several other gentlemen, and a committee of twenty was appointed to wait on Congress and ask the privilege of a bill chartering the exhibition. Letters of encouragement were read from the Governors of Wisconsin, Indiana, Alabama, Virginia, Maryland, Rhode Island and Kansas, as well as from a half dozen other persons.

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The Ways and Means Committee are not yet able to say when the tariff bill can be reported, but it is not likely to come in this week. It is doubtful, a single member supposes, if it can be carried in the House in the shape it will have when it comes out of their room. All sorts of combinations are forming, and the contest in the House will be a good deal sharper than it has been in committee.

Nervousness in Tennessee.

Letters and telegrams received from Tennessee show some nervousness out there as to what Congress may think necessary to do with that State. The treatment of Georgia proves that there are limits to its endurance and that the ex-rebels of Tennessee have fears that it may be found best to put them again under the eyes of the military.

No More General Leaves of Absence.

The President declines to give the women holding clerkships in the various departments leave of absence to attend the Women's Suffrage Convention three days of this week, and says he has made up his mind to issue no more orders to give general leave of absence to clerks.

The Colored Printers.

At a meeting of the Typographical Union last night, the case of young Douglass was laid over a month, and that of another colored man for a year. Both are allowed to work without joining the Union.

Income Tax.

The question has been raised whether the income tax can any longer be collected from the officers of the Government who are paid regular salaries. The law provides that the regular income tax shall cease with the end of the last year, but the Secretary of the Treasury holds that the tax on salaries is levied by a special clause, and that it does not cease till Congress so declares. The officers of the Government will then continue to deduct the income tax from salaries till further orders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1870.

HOW THE FREEDMEN SAVE MONEY.

The deposits in the Freedmen's Savings Bank of this city show that the freedmen are awake to the advantages of the system, and know how to save their money. During the four and a half years of its existence they have deposited $11,000,000, of which over a million and a half is on deposit now, and the amount is steadily growing. In 1868, the average monthly increase was $30,000; in 1869, $47,000; while last month the increased deposits were $104,000. When depositors have drawn out their funds, pains have been taken to trace the use of the money, and it has been found that 70 per cent of the money has gone to the purchase of land, the building of houses, or for setting up in business or financial enterprises. The deposit in the savings bank has certainly been the first step in the elevation of the black man, ultimately saving to him a home and business. Experience shows not only that the number of depositors is increasing month by month, but that the deposits are from a more and more poorer class—those who, a couple of years ago, had never heard of a savings bank. Drinking saloons are coming in from the freedmen in all parts of the South for the establishment of branches among them, and one has just been opened at Atlanta, Ga. In Philadelphia, where such an institution has just been opened, the deposits for the first few days averaged $2,000 a day. At the banks in New Orleans, three-fifths of the cashiers are colored men. All the deposits are invested in Government bonds.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

It is feared that a majority of the House Committee on Appropriations is opposed to the removal of the Navy Yard from this city to from its present site to League Island. The matter was brought up in committee to-day by O. J. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, who, as a member of the committee, moved the insertion of making an appropriation for the removal of the Navy Yard, as recommended in the report of Secretary Boutwell. Mr. Dickey was informed that all requests for appropriations or the improvement of navy yards would be decided, and the committee could not, at present, make an exception in the case of League Island. The Pennsylvania delegation in the House have come to the conclusion that the transfer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard must be fought through the House against the Appropriation Committee. The same is true of Illinois, and the delegation from that State favor the removal of the yard to League Island. As soon as the bill comes up, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, will deliver a speech against it. He will be replied to by Judge Kelley.

THE GOLD SCHEME IN INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Banking, instructed to inquire into the New York gold panic, heard to-day the testimony of Messrs. Corbin, Campbell, bankers of New York; Mr. Benedict, late President of the Gold Exchange Bank, and Mr. Conkling, of Buffalo, late Cashier of the Bank of New York. James Fisk, Jr., Jay Gould and Mr. Corbin will be summoned to appear before the Committee on Monday.

ENVOY FROM HAWAII.

Elisha H. Allen was introduced to the President by Secretary Fish to-day, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary from the Kingdom of Hawaii. The customary addresses were made.

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NAVAL BANK.

The Committee on Naval Affairs, have been considering the question of relative rank, but at a meeting to receive the report of the Board on that subject before embodying their views in a formal report to the House.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Next week the National Women's Suffrage Convention will be held in this city. Its leading objects are stated to be the enfranchisement of women in the District of Columbia, and the passage of a bill to submit to the States the Constitution of the United States to secure that object. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Bishop Simpson, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Theodore Tilton, and others will be present.

THE INDIANS.

Delegations of Cherokees, headed by Mr. Downing, their chief, have arrived at Washington. The treaty made last year between them and the Government not having satisfied the Senate for want of time, and they are here more especially to see that action is taken.

CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Congressional Temperance Society held a meeting last night at Metzerott's hall, on Pennsylvania avenue. The editors find cause for congratulation in the reception accorded to the Haytien Minister by the President, as also in the fact that he was invited to dinner with the other members of the diplomatic corps, and also to the naval ball at Annapolis. They urge the colored people every where to habits of integrity, industry and sobriety.

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The Funding Question.

There have been some conferences between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Financial Committees of Congress on the subject of the Funding bill, and the Secretary has drawn up a bill, in substance, in accord with the views expressed in his annual report, which is likely enough to reach Congress during the present week. He still holds that we can negotiate a loan of twelve hundred millions at a less rate of interest than we are now paying for money, and that taxation may be done at four and a half per cent. If we are not in too great haste about reducing our receipts from taxes and tariff. The Chairmen of the Ways and Means has wholly or partially drawn up a bill with the rate of interest even lower than the Secretary advises, but the bulk of his associates on the Committee renders its acceptance doubtful. The Chairman of the Finance Committee thinks four and a half per cent, about as low a figure as we may venture. Every body says this whole question is connected with the question of taxation, and as a great majority of members of Congress believe in lowering the taxes a few of those spoken of as financiers believe we can fund as low as the Secretary thinks. The general opinion is that if cash can be ascertained, seems to be that the five-twenties can be funded in a five per cent. loan. It should be kept in mind, however, that there has been no formal debate either in Congress or committee, on any branch of the financial question, and that the views of Congressmen are apt to undergo material change on this topic of discussion.

The Census Bill.

The indications with respect to the census bill are not what we like to see. It passed in the Senate. Ex-Superintendent Kennedy is anxious to have his plans of ten years ago indorsed, and is doing what he can against this measure. It is before the committee, on which Mr. Conkling is chairman, and he opposes many of its features. The friends of the bill find that the influence of United States Marshals and Assistants, very got the law passed for taking the last census, is also against the new scheme of special numerators, and they greatly fear that the Senate committee will report in favor of the old method, and deprive the bill of the features under which it has been hoped that the census of 1870 would be made more comprehensive than former ones were.

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THE CHARGES AGAINST THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

Hon. A. M. Clapp, in a private letter to a gentlemen in this city, referring to a special dispatch sent from Washington, which stated in substance that the investigation of reports as to the office of Congressional Printer is said to show from $100,000 to $150,000 has been recklessly used, says that so far from this being true the fact is no charge has been made to Congress of any character whatever against him, and hence no investigation has taken place. He says the whole affair is a conspiracy to damn him without trial.

THE UNDERHILL DEALACATION.

The suspension of the old established cloth house of George Underhill & Co., 103 Duane street, is announced. The proximate cause of the suspension, the *Evening Post* says, is traceable to certain irregularities in the accounts of one of the partners, Mr. James E. Underhill, in connection with stock speculations in Wall street. The firm was established fifty-four years ago under the title of Underhill & Waring. In 1848 Waring died, and the father of the party above mentioned. The other partners are W. E. Kirkland, W. J. Hammond and G. W. Underhill.

The creditors of George Underhill met this morning to learn something regarding their affairs. Since the discovery of J. A. Underhill's defalcation, they have been quite depressed for the losses of the firm, and every disposition was shown to accommodate them. A cash deficit of $250,000 has thus far been discovered, and oil and mining stock securities of $215,000 have been found in Mr. Underhill's private drawer. These are nearly all worthless at present. It is not likely that their par value was paid for these stocks, but their purchase doubtless cost a large sum. As every entry will have to be examined which has been made within the last five years, a long time will be required for proper investigation. In the meantime the firm are sending to all their correspondents a statement of their respective accounts, and if necessary credit, the known debts of the concern foot up about $580,000. Their stock is valued at $600,000. They will pay fifty or seventy-five cents on the dollar.

SUSPENSION OF CHARLES A. LORD.

The *Commercial* says: Charles A. Lord, in the dry goods trade, has been compelled to suspend through having indorsed the paper of De Bost Bros. McDonald & McCauley, woolen jobbers, are also reported suspended.

Failures in Shipping.

LIVERPOOL, January 15.—The heavy gales along the coast continue, and disasters to shipping are constantly coming to hand. The following are reported: The steamer Lafayette, The Glencoe, from San Francisco for Liverpool, experienced heavy weather on the 7th, shifted cargo and put into Rio Janeiro to repair damages. The ship Kenilworth, from New Orleans, from Liverpool, was totally lost off Patrick's causeway. Eight of the crew were saved. The Indian Mariner, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, sunk at sea on the 31st of December. No particulars.

Death of Baron Von Breck.

VIENNA, January 15.—Baron Von Breck, Minister to Finance, is dead.

Newspapers to be Prosecuted.

PARIS, January 15.—The Government authorities announce their intention to institute action against the proprietors of the *Reform*, a revolutionary organ, for violation of the press law. That paper has violently attacked the Emperor Napoleon, and refused to insert communications which the Government proposed to appear before the Committee on Monday.

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The Committee on Naval Affairs, have been considering the question of relative rank, but at a meeting to receive the report of the Board on that subject before embodying their views in a formal report to the House.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Next week the National Women's Suffrage Convention will be held in this city. Its leading objects are stated to be the enfranchisement of women in the District of Columbia, and the passage of a bill to submit to the States the Constitution of the United States to secure that object. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Bishop Simpson, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Theodore Tilton, and others will be present.

THE INDIANS.

Delegations of Cherokees, headed by Mr. Downing, their chief, have arrived at Washington. The treaty made last year between them and the Government not having satisfied the Senate for want of time, and they are here more especially to see that action is taken.

CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Congressional Temperance Society held a meeting last night at Metzerott's hall, on Pennsylvania avenue. The editors find cause for congratulation in the reception accorded to the Haytien Minister by the President, as also in the fact that he was invited to dinner with the other members of the diplomatic corps, and also to the naval ball at Annapolis. They urge the colored people every where to habits of integrity, industry and sobriety.

Patents for Kansas Lands.

The first issue of patents, one hundred and twenty-two in number, to settlers on lands of the Kansas, Wea, have been established and paid for their claims under the provisions of the Cherokee treaty of July, 1866, have been received by the Commissioner of the Land Office, and are being mailed to the parties entitled. The issue of patents will be continued until all settlers who have paid for the lands awarded to them have received titles from the United States.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Ecumenical Council—Majority in Favor of Infallibility 783—Police Fired on in Cork—A Reception to be given to Ledru Rollin—French Newspapers to be Prosecuted—Rochefort to be Arraigned—Disasters to Shipping on the English Coast—Death of Baron Von Breck—Lopez in Paraguay, and at the Head of 8,000 Men—The War by No Means at an End, &c., &c.

The Majority in Favor of Infallibility.

LONDON, January 15.—The London *Tablet* states that the majority in the Ecumenical Council favoring infallibility is 783.

Rochefort to be Prosecuted.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* states that the Government will avail itself of the permission of the Chambers to prosecute Rochefort.

Police Fired On in Cork.

A squad of police in Cork were fired at yesterday while attempting to capture deserters. Considerable excitement ensued.

Rioters Sentenced.

Thirty of the Paris rioters of Wednesday were to-day sentenced to prison.

Ledru Rollin.

Extensive preparations for a republican demonstration are being made for the reception of Ledru Rollin at Paris.

The Council.

The proposed changes in ecclesiastic discipline were debated by the Ecumenical Council yesterday.

ROME, January 15.—Discussion which has been going on for several days in the Ecumenical Council, on the subject of Ecclesiastical Discipline, was continued to-day.

Disasters to Shipping.

LIVERPOOL, January 15.—The heavy gales along the coast continue, and disasters to shipping are constantly coming to hand. The following are reported: The steamer Lafayette, The Glencoe, from San Francisco for Liverpool, experienced heavy weather on the 7th, shifted cargo and put into Rio Janeiro to repair damages. The ship Kenilworth, from New Orleans, from Liverpool, was totally lost off Patrick's causeway. Eight of the crew were saved. The Indian Mariner, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, sunk at sea on the 31st of December. No particulars.

Death of Baron Von Breck.

VIENNA, January 15.—Baron Von Breck, Minister to Finance, is dead.

Newspapers to be Prosecuted.

PARIS, January 15.—The Government authorities announce their intention to institute action against the proprietors of the *Reform*, a revolutionary organ, for violation of the press law. That paper has violently attacked the Emperor Napoleon, and refused to insert communications which the proposed to appear before the Committee on Monday.

Action on the Press Law.

PARIS, January 15.—It is reported that at a cabinet meeting held to-day, it was unanimously resolved to continue the prosecution of the journals which refused to insert the communications ordered to be published. Ollivier created a sensation by urging in his great speech before Council, that offenses against press law be submitted to a jury. To-day the proposition to amend the law was before Legislatif. Judgments in the matters of the press will be deferred until a vote can be taken on the subject in the Corps.

The Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, January 16.—There was a great discussion in the Senate yesterday on affairs of the interior and the general domestic policy of the government. At the conclusion of the debate the Senate passed a vote of confidence in the late ministry.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, M. Kerra moved that the debate on the arraignment of Deputy Rochefort be postponed until the 24th inst. M. Ollivier opposed the motion, and the latter was withdrawn. The Legislature will commence to-morrow, according to the original proposition of the ministry, by a vote of 39 to 19. The semi-official journals assert that a great increase in crops of 1,128,385 bushels and corn a considerably wider area was sown, with an increase of 1,000,000 bushels. About 7,500,000 bushels of potatoes were grown, about a third increase. Oats also were raised slightly over 1869. Flax, buckwheat and tobacco are slightly fallen off in quantity. The uncultivated lands included in the census are about 5,861,277. And the transit facilities embrace 18,000 miles of railroad in operation, a coast line including the Ohio river of 6,000 miles, and 800 miles of improved rivers and canals.

STATE NEWS.

TENNESSEE.

J. W. Proctor, a dry goods dealer, of Philadelphia, committed suicide at Memphis last week, and it is alleged he has absconded, leaving liabilities to the amount of $125,000. His store on Main street has been closed, and is in charge of his creditors.

The dry goods store of E. H. Myers, Philadelphia, was broken into Wednesday night and robbed of ribbons, silks and satins, valued at $2,000.

Mrs. Temple, stewardess of St. Mary's Convent, Erie, was killed Friday afternoon, by a large fragment of rock, blasted out of the Parade street sewer, between Sixth and Seventh streets. Mrs. Temple had been visiting the house of a neighbor named Crouse, and was on her way home. The explosion threw her scarcely three steps from the gate, when the fuse ignited the powder and some of the rocks were thrown high in the air. One piece struck her a fearful blow across the shoulders, and fell back of her head, crushing in the skull, death being almost instantaneous.

Schuylkill Typographical Union No. 135 has been established in Pottsville.

Capt. Thomas Higgins, an operator on Johnny Steele's oil farm, was accidentally drowned on Oil Creek, Friday, while crossing Oil Creek in a small scow.

D. W. Moore & Sons, publishers of the Altoona *Tribune*, propose to issue a daily in that thriving young city.

Mr. James M. Swank, late editor and publisher of the Altoona *Tribune*, has accepted the position of clerk to the Committee on Manufactures of the National House of Representatives, Hon. John M. Broomall, chairman, and has entered on the discharge of his duties.

The State Temperance Convention will be held in the court-house, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, February 8. It will be preceded by a public prayer meeting. Several of the railroads are expected to issue excursion tickets for the occasion.

At a recent public sale near Ebensburg, the head of a man named Conaughy, who about twenty-five years ago killed a Mr. Hughes named Brown, in Huntingdon county, and was executed, was sold at public sale the other day by a party who had obtained it from the boy passing through the dissecting room, and was purchased by a gentleman in Ebensburg.

Mrs. Hannah Lloyd, widow of Gilbert Lloyd, died in Hollidaysburg on the 7th inst. Her estate is valued at $80,000, which is devised to the poor, relatives, distant relatives and friends, in sums of from $300 to about $10,000. The only public bequest is $1,000 to the Lincoln (colored) University in Chester county.

John Anthony, proprietor of "Anthony's Hotel," near the Union Depot, has been sent to Dixmont Hospital, for the insane, to-day. He has been insane at intervals for several weeks, and about a week ago, in one of his fits, he struck the life one of his boarders, and finally injured himself.

County Treasurer Keller, of Erie, now an inmate of Dixmont Hospital, is gradually recovering his mind.

Callicott was interviewed in the Albany Penitentiary a few days ago: "You know," he said, "I have been a constant reader on an old newspaper and magazine, and I miss the newspapers more than everything else. I know little or nothing of what is going forward in the world. Among the Union Moose in New York from robbery by her own officers. Congressional committees are appointed to investigate frauds in New York, in San Francisco, in New Orleans, and still the frauds on the revenue are not suppressed. Is the country understanding all this, wealth pours into the Treasury without any extinction of the original debt in fifteen years. But we must have more wealth, more industry, more economy or we are not for Not for safety. What external enemy will ever harm us? Not for the prosperity of the nation. We have a foe within more powerful, the foe-tide of corruption that is rolling upon us more rapidly than ever. I am not so much on Rome in the worst days of her decline and fall, Mr. Editor, did not start out to burden your columns, and I will not, but I affirm that the acquisition of one or all the Canadas would be the best and swiftest solution of the

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY JANUARY 17, 1870.

THE Philadelphia *Day* thinks the laws should now on the statute book are sufficient to regulate every abuse connected with the State Treasury, and suggests that Attorney General BREWSTER's work in the premises ought to begin. The COMMERCIAL made this suggestion some time ago, and we are glad to see that public sentiment is becoming aroused to its importance. The *Day* says:

"By way of confirming the public on this subject, however unconfortable the fact may be to certain individuals, we would remark that, although a Treasurer may have had a 'settlement' with the State and retired to private life, years ago, both he and his accounts may be brought into court, and if it can be proved that he has violated the above sections of the statute, he or his sureties can be compelled to pay to the State the full amount of all the 'earnings' received by him through any misuse or misapplication of the State funds."

AMONG the loudest advocates of subsidies to American steamships are the leading free trade papers. The argument they use is that these subsidies are necessary to *protect American shipping and build up American commerce.* There could not be a more complete indorsement of the protective principle as it is sought to be by the friends of a protective tariff. Here we have free traders clamorous for protection for the vessel and against protecting other great interests on the prosperity of which the vessel's business largely depends. It is indeed humiliating to transport American mails in foreign vessels. But what is it to build our railroads with foreign iron, clothe ourselves with foreign goods, and in a thousand ways depend on foreigners, when in all these respects to be comparatively independent and truly prosperous all that is needed is the very protection for a limited period which the free trader is anxious should be extended to American steamships? The text supplies the comment.

ABOUT the most interesting reading of the season—far more absorbing in interest than COBB's last romance or even Mrs. STOWE's latest contribution of literary scandal—are the excerpts from the country press republished in the "organ" here, wailing and moaning over the explosion of the Treasury ring. We presume, and we certainly advise that they shall be carefully preserved—all of them, from the flippant witticism of the Podunk *Gazette* down to the heavy leaders in FORNEY's *Press*—and reprinted in book form for general circulation, and future reference. The *vox populi* should not be squelched by a hurried insertion in the corner of a heavy "organ." They deserve something more than such obscurity. Their tears are pitiful—sardonic, pitiful; their lamentations are as poignant as those of JEREMIAH, while the indignation has a wholesome heartiness that painfully indicates somebody has been hurt. Is there no balm in Gilead; no rest for the weary; in fact is there to be no unexpended balance in the future—no operations in stocks—no convenient loans?

REMARKING on that portion of Governor HOFFMAN's message which refers to the growing indisposition of jurors to convict persons charged with murder, the *Independent* says:

The true remedy is the abolition of capital punishment. Twelve disinterested men, such as are best entitled to sit on a jury, will never have a horrible repugnance to taking a fellow-creature's life. This humane shudder is the result of our common humanity. The scaffold has for a long time past defeated the end for which it was devised. It encourages juries from convicting hundreds of offenders, whom they dare not allow to evade all punishment, because they hesitate to inflict the penalty of death. Capital punishment is the Devil's device to defeat justice. Let us have as the price of hanging a few. Abolish it altogether, and jurors will then convict the very criminals whose now they acquit.

Of the impolicy, not to say the monstrous barbarism, of the gallows, the average intelligence of the land is rapidly becoming convinced. More especially is this conviction making its way in the higher judicial walks, where the lesson is most frequently and emphatically taught, while the belief that the gallows is in some sort a Divine institution, supported by the mandates of GOD, is disappearing from men's minds. Not to refer to other reasons growing out of a better civilization, the logic of experience in restraining and punishing crime may be relied on to abolish the death penalty at no distant day.

THE Rev. T. DE WITT TALMADGE writes observingly on the "Death of Newspapers." For instance:

"Some of them died for lack of being anathematized. Nothing ever succeeds in this country which is being well cursed. If a man, or book, or periodical go forth unscathed, rumor runs that it is dead. And that so decidedly lifts a thing up before the public eye as the end of a hanging. The central place in a meet always falls, because it clears the scorn of parties and churches. In fact, scorn is the heaviest article in the inheritance. The more valuable the quarry the more frequent the blasting. You could not run for office without the crushing of the busters. The most successful periodicals of to-day are those that have been most violently hounded."

The writer still asks the question: Why do so many papers die, or succeed indifferently? He appears not to have looked far enough to find the answer. He would have found it soonest by ascertaining the secret of the success of those papers which are successful. Had he looked into the matter he would have found that it is the independent journals only that can claim to have achieved any considerable degree of success. The history of party "organs" in this country is the history of a series of failures. It is true that instances can be pointed out of fortunes made through jobs obtained by "organs" in lieu of legitimate and enduring patronage; still, the highway of journalism is strewn with wrecks of lifetime attempts to be an "organ." Of the truly successful papers in this country, not one will consent to bear the stigma; not one would run the risk of being suspected of an ambition to be considered an "organ" of any kind, except of the average intelligence and independent judgment of the community. Nevertheless, persons can be found having the control of presses and types, and calling themselves editors, who seem to desire nothing so much as to be considered "organs" and feed on the husks afforded by such a miserable condition of dependency. The variety in the several departments of life requisite to a perfect whole, we suppose, affords a clue to that which otherwise would be inexplicable. In the universal economy parallels of the newspaper "organ" are to be found; but the idea seems to be one started in toy-mechanism, whereby the pulling of a string or the touching of a spring makes an object dance or open its mouth to give forth certain sounds of extremely limited range and power. A recent toy contrivance must have been produced under a keen appreciation of what some persons are extremely ambitious to be considered—the editor of a party "organ," to wit: a human-shaped thing with a ring in its nose, strapped to a wheezy instrument, operated by crank, and led about by another human-shaped thing cracking a whip. A more perfect illustration of a party organ would be difficult to produce.

RESTORED VIRGINIA.

By the fullest vote taken in the House of Representatives these eight years, Mr. BINGHAM's substitute for the Reconstruction Committee's Virginia admission bill, was passed on Friday last. The vote on substituting Mr. BINGHAM's bill for the committee's bill was 136 to 95, nays 95. The bill as amended then passed the House by yeas 143, nays 49. General NEGLEY and Mr. PHELPS voted against the bill in all its stages. The negative vote on the final passage was made up solely of Republicans, and the affirmative vote of 84 Republicans and 59 Democrats. The bill is as follows:

Joint resolution declaring Virginia to representation in Congress:

WHEREAS, The people of Virginia have adopted a Constitution, republican in form, and have in all respects conformed to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act authorizing the submission of the Constitution of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers provided by the said Constitution and members of Congress," approved April 10, 1869 therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said State of Virginia is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States.

The bill reached the Senate on Friday afternoon, immediately after its passage by the House. A vote on it was not reached, but the Senate adjourned with the understanding that a vote would be taken this (Monday) afternoon at four o'clock.

We earnestly hope the Senate will confirm the decision of the House by passing the bill. It is a measure of justice that involves the plighted faith of the Republican party. A golden opportunity, in our judgment, was missed by the failure to pass the bill before the Christmas holiday adjournment. Nothing can be gained by delay, except an embittered feeling at the South against the Republican party, by a class of citizens who are now disposed to identify themselves with it. And after all, notwithstanding all the hedging, and conditions and restrictions that Congress may impose, the question comes back to its starting point, and we must trust the Southern people in some respects to the work of reconstruction. We cannot guard against the contingencies of the future by positive law, and under the constitutional amendments it seems clear that Congress will have power to meet any glaring abuses of its re-o nstruct on policy as they arise. We hope in our next issue to record the fact that the Ancient Dominion is once more represented in the National Congress, and restored to all the glorious priviledges of the sisterhood States.

WHAT TO DO.

Revolution, sudden or gradual, is one obvious feature of our time. This is now so generally recognized that nobody is surprised at any proposition of change, however radical or comprehensive it may be. Of old things all are over old, of new things none are new enough. At present we are quite unable to foresee, or anticipate what is destined to be the ultimate outcome of this condition of transition through which we are passing. Each person who looks forward at all, forecasts good or evil as the final result, according to the predominance of hope, or despondency in his constitution.

In nothing is this revolution more manifest, or more certain to produce vast and far reaching consequences than in the matter of occupation. People now living at no extraordinary age, remember when the tendency of sons to adopt the trade or profession of their fathers, was strong and general. Of course we mean only that the employment by which the fathers had gained a livelihood for himself and his family, was clothed with a sort of prestige in the eyes of the sons. Among the agricultural class this feeling was especially prevalent; while among the mechanical classes there was surely no prejudice in the young against the occupations by which their elders had lived.

Many causes have co-operated to change this condition of things. Regular and steady work with the hands is looked upon as a very slow way of getting on in the world. Formerly when this notion may have seized a young man, it was gradually, and perhaps soon, overcome and banished by the conviction that no alternative was likely to present itself to him, and that he must either work, or suffer the unpleasant consequences of the neglect. Now to the later, or despiser of manual toil, the world seems full of chances. Everyone's theory is, it may be, crowded with instances in which a lucky speculation, or a lucky introduction to a new line of life, led on to riches and honor. Hence the multitudes of young men who crowd the so-called commercial colleges to acquire a business education. Few are probably attracted to the course of life which they have in view, by the prospect of the low salaries and hard work of clerks and salesmen. The bait in many cases seems to be the splendid chances of which they have heard. Experience, however, soon teaches that the posts and paths in which these chances lie are already occupied. Hence the great numbers of young men in all the cities, furnished with a slight theoretical knowledge of business but able to make nothing useful to the community, who can get nothing to do. No situation can easily be imagined more pitiable than their position—as it is full of danger as well as suffering. The mistake which they have committed becomes obvious to themselves as well as others. With the money which the fancy commercial education has cost them, or a little more, and time acquired, they might have laid a firm foundation of a competence, if not wealth, by a few years laborious industry in the new regions of the west. Happy are those who, on discovering their mistake, do not think it too late to profit by what they have learned.

Again; many of the cities are overfull of mechanics. The supply of this sort of labor exceeds the demand. But contracts yield large profits, and for the chance of these windfalls mechanics crowd into the cities. The conduct of these men, able and willing to work with their hands, is not less unwise than that of the young men to whom we have referred. They, too, fail to see or profit by the really brilliant chances which this country now holds forth to all who desire to take advantage of them. To persons too old to use them, it seems incomprehensible that men young or in the prime of life, some of them with families dependent upon them, remain indifferent to these golden opportunities. While these Americans, with healthy bodies and strong animal spirits, vegetate, or get on in the most moderate way in our cities, foreigners cross thousands of miles of sea to enjoy and profit by what the natives despise or reject. In Pittsburgh there are hundreds of men whose death would scatter their families, or leave wives and young children dependent on their own labor. And yet by a few day's travel they could arrive in a region in which they could purchase land and a home. Every stroke of work expended on their purchase would be recorded in the soil to their credit. Every dollar would add to the comfortable confidence with which they could look into the future. As TENNYSON's Northern Farmer truly says,—

"Proputty, proputty sticks, an' proputty, proputty grows."

And not many years would elapse before, if death came, they could leave their families "Wi' a plum o' munny laaid by, an' a nicetish bit o' laand."

In general, a competence in this world when not inherited can be acquired only by hard labor either with the hands or with the head. Those are warranted to look for the best and most abundant results of their energies who use both head and hands. And it really seems to us that young men in the old settlements, having their fortunes to make, or a competence to acquire, show little either of foresight or energy who fail to enter the field of enterprise and prosperity to which we have called their attention.

THE Michigan University has opened its doors to young women to obtain an education on terms of perfect equality with the young men. It is said that Amherst, (Mass.) College will shortly do the same thing. It is reported that the President of the agricultural college there, as well as DR. LORING, its most influential trustee, is in favor of admitting women to classes in horticulture; and though the innovation is opposed by some of the trustees, it will be carried before long. The question appears not to have agitated Pennsylvania colleges, except in the case of the Philadelphia Medical College lecture imbroglio. Perhaps some of our thrifty institutions might increase their thrift, and the unthrifty ones save themselves from death by starvation, by opening their doors to young women. When shall we look for the first movement in this direction?

MR. GREELEY has commenced in the *Tribune* the promised essays entitled, "What I know of Farming." After giving a number of cases of profitable farming in New England and New York, he concludes as follows: "I might multiply illustrations; but let the foregoing suffice. I readily admit that shiftless farming don't pay—that poor crops don't pay—that it is hard work to make money by farming without some capital—that frost, or hail, or drouth, or floods, or insects, may blast the farmer's hopes, after he has done his best to deserve and achieve success. I admit that, as a general proposition, Good *Farming* DOES *pay*—that few pursuits afford as good a prospect, as full an assurance, of reward for intelligent, energetic, persistent effort, as this does."

A LETTER from Rome says: New consequence is added, and a new convenience to American social life at Rome, by the club established a year or two ago. It was organized by the resident artists, and is in great part under their control. Although it cannot be kept open the whole year, and the expenses are considerable, it is a success, both as to its funds and the management. It is established in the ancient Gregori Palace, near the Propaganda; an accessible and convenient position, and the twenty or more rooms give sufficient space for every need.

THE COMMERCIAL is waiting patiently to see the "organ" come squarely up to its line of reform and advocate the reformation of the Treasury system of the State. The true reformers are those whom the silly "organ" calls the "boiters." By thus denouncing those who overthrew the Camerons and broke up the Treasury Ring, it signifies its enmity to reform. But stupidity and stultification are the porridge which an "organ" is ever compelled to gulp down. Who wouldn't be one!

IT is said that it is probable that one of the first measures recommended by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will be a prohibition of the consolidation of rival ocean telegraphic cable companies, without the previous assent of the Government which has granted rights and privileges. In other words, our legislation on the subject of ocean cables bids fair to be based on broad principles of international equity and commercial needs, and not on any narrow policy of special expediency.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* indorses the suggestion of the COMMERCIAL that Caleb Cushing wrote the famous dispatch of MR. FISH to Lord Clarendon on the Alabama claims question.

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JUDGE STRONG.

Another Notable Instance of Carpet-Bagging from Connecticut into Pennsylvania.

Connecticut contributes to Pennsylvania a liberal share of her surplus ability and business enterprise. The former State is a good one to emigrate from, and our own Commonwealth certainly a noble one for any man to choose for his home, or the field in which to strike out boldly for the gifts of fortune and fame. In 1867 the opposition made some little capital out of the fact that Judge Williams hailed from the nutmeg State, but this gun was spiked last fall by their own nomination of Mr. Asa Packer for Governor, who turned out to be a native of the same county as Judge Williams, and who had brought his Yankee thrift and enterprise into Pennsylvania to some purpose. And now we have another son of Connecticut, who is on the way to exalted position by virtue of his residence in Pennsylvania, as well as his admitted ability and integrity of character. Judge Strong, who is to take the place assigned to Mr. Stanton in the Supreme Court of the United States, is a "carpet bagger" from Connecticut. He has, however, long been a prominent and honored citizen of Pennsylvania, and will be a real addition to the working ability and legal character of the first court of the land.

Judge Strong is a native of Somers, Ct., where he was born in May, 1808, only a few miles from Springfield, and is a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1828. While studying law he was a teacher and assistant editor of a newspaper in Connecticut, and in 1830 he commenced practice at Reading, Berks county, Pa., where he was very successful at the bar. In 1846 he was elected to the House of Representatives, serving four years, when he declined a re-election. In 1857 he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, a place that he filled with great credit until 1868, when he retired and resumed his practice at the bar. Originally a Democrat, Judge Strong, like Judge Stanton and so many other of the best men of the party, left it forever on the breaking out of the war, giving his influence heartily to the Administration during the great struggle, and has acted with the Republicans ever since. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has an appreciative sketch of Judge Strong, from which we quote the annexed paragraphs:

In every station, private and public, Judge Strong has shown himself a man of sterling character and large quality—broad, sound, learned and true. It is related, as characteristic of the man, that, being many Germans in the place where he commenced practice, he at once set about learning the German language, and soon made himself able to converse with his German friends in that tongue, and also to cross-question witnesses who could not speak English. Two of his colleagues on the bench when on the supreme bench have given Judge Strong much credit—one on running the city of Philadelphia on the Sabbath, and the other for the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act. In the latter case Judge Strong maintained, with the majority of the court, the constitutionality of the act as a time when a contrary decision would have been attended with embarrassing results to the war. Judge Woodward, now a Democratic member of Congress, was a member of the court at the same time, and, with one other judge, wished to decide the act unconstitutional. Judge Strong is likely to be prominent in church as in legal and political circles, which is a rare thing to say of a public man nowadays. He is an elder in the Calvary Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia, and has for some years been a prominent in the General Assembly of that church.

The Strong family, of which Judge Strong is so honorable a representative, is one of no small note in the country, and especially in New England. The Judge is lineally descended from Elder John Strong, patriarch of nearly all the Strongs in this country, who came over from England ten years after the Mayflower, was ordained elder of the church in Windsor colony in Connecticut, then removed to Northampton, and was one of its first elders. He died there at the age of 98, in 1699. John Strong was a liberal educator also, for the three sons, Caleb, Strong, and Judge Theron R. Strong, of New York, who have been Judges of the Supreme Court in that State, Judge Strong's father was Rev. Wm. L. Strong the successor at Somers, of the Congregational Church there. Judge Strong was the eldest of seven children, all of whom lived to reach maturity, while four of them graduated at Yale College. Among the brothers was Rev. Nehemiah Strong, formerly pastor of the Olivet Church in this city, and now settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., where one of his sons, Rev. Dr. Edward Strong, of Pittsfield, is also a brother, as we have before stated.

THE EAST ROOM.

President Grant's First Public Reception of the Season.

President Grant gave his first public reception of the season at the Executive Mansion, between eight and ten o'clock on Thursday evening last, and it was pronounced the most brilliant and numerously attended reception given there in many years.

The Red, Blue, Green and East Rooms were brilliantly lighted with gas, and the decorations of the walls and tables were magnificent. The vases of flowers, placed at intervals in the rooms, were very beautiful and of rare collection. The rooms, which have but recently been refurnished, presented a grand spectacle.

Professor Scala, with his Marine Band in full uniform, was posted in the hall, which leads the stairway to the President's office.

About eight o'clock the doors of the mansion were thrown open, and the visitors began to arrive. The gentlemen met their ladies at the door of the Red Room, and then passed through the Blue into the East Room, where the President was receiving. Those paying their respects were introduced to the President by Dr. Sharp, United States District Marshal. Among the first and earliest callers to Mrs. Grant, who appeared in a rich claret-colored silk dress, cut low in the neck, and trimmed with rich point lace. Several blue puffs adorned the skirt, with *coup en train*. In the braids of her hair she wore several delicate flowers and rosebuds. She received her guests with much ease and dignity.

Mrs. Grant was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Secretary Fish, who wore a plain fawn-colored silk dress, with lace trimmings to match. Her hair was dressed with short curls.

Mrs. Smith, who also assisted Mrs. Grant, was attired in a white silk, low neck dress, with a satin overskirt, looped up with white satin bows. She wore a string of pearls around her green leaves, on her head, and about her neck she had a gold chain with large pearl crosses. Mrs. Marshal Sharpe, who also assisted, wore a pink silk trimmed with white lace crape. Her hair was dressed in puffs, and handsomely adorned.

Mrs. ex-Secretary Borie appeared in a very rich silk of the most delicate shade of green, with lace flounce arranged across the front of the skirt. The back represented two long sashes, with a plait of green crape to match the dress above the lace, all put together; it was cut low neck, with black lace berthe. She wore a fine set of ornaments of diamonds and emeralds, was worn around her neck. A choker necklace was clasped together was a cluster of diamonds, with a large emerald in the center. The berthe of the dress was held together with a magnificent diamond ornament, with two pendants, each having a beautiful emerald, and a handsome point lace fan, and wore bracelets of black enamel, set with diamonds. Her finger rings glistened with diamonds and emeralds.

Miss Emily Borie, niece of ex-Secretary Borie, who also assisted in the reception, wore a Valenciennes lace dress over a rich corded green silk, arranged in puffs on each side. Her hair was dressed with two plaits, with a cluster of delicate pink roses at one side. Her jewelry was composed of gold and malachite. She was the admired of a large circle of visitors during the evening.

During the evening Mrs. General Dent, Mrs. Judge Dent, Mrs. Hamilton Dent, and Mrs. Secretary Belknap became quite a center of attraction, and the ladies who called on the President and Mrs. Grant, were ushered to them in the most cordial manner.

During the two hours set apart for the reception a continual stream of visitors passed the President and Mrs. Grant.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Archbishop of Lima, who is ninety-four years of age, being unable to attend the Council, has sent to the Pope a pectoral staff of gold, valued at $10,000. The students of Quito University have sent him all their gold and silver medals of honor, and the President of the Republic of Ecuador has sent a jeweled medal given him by the state as an official decoration.

The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company made, last year, thirty passages to and from the St. Lawrence, averaging nine days and fifteen hours. The twenty-two winter passages to and from Portland averaged eleven days and twenty-three hours. During the six summer months they brought 16,490 steerage passengers, and in the winter months 4,154.

On the first of January the hills around San Francisco were as green as in spring time, roses were blooming in the open air in every yard and garden, and even cornelias were wintering outdoors and just ready to put forth their tender blossoms.

From Sadlier's *Catholic Directory* we learn that there are in the United States seven provinces, with seven archbishops, forty-eight bishops, three administrators of vacant sees, and four mitred abbots. There are nearly 2,700 priests, as we judge from a careful computation, as no summaries are given. There are probably about 3,000 churches and chapels, and religious institutions, colleges, convents, academies, and hospitals in surprising numbers.

The manufacture of paintings at Dusseldorf in 1869 was considerable, the sum of $270,000 having been received for them. One half of this is paid by foreigners; $37,500 by Americans. The demand for inferior, but showy pictures is increasing, and the greater number of these are for the American market, in which they are resold for heavy prices.

There are about 36,000 bales of cotton awaiting shipment at Galveston—a much larger quantity than has ever been known at this season of the year. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining lighters to put it on board of vessels.

It is said that parties who have obtained the right of establishing water works in Springfield, Greene county, Mo., for supplying the city with water, expect to obtain their supply from a subterranean lake, which lies under the northeastern portion of the city. This lake has been entered at various points by parties boring wells, and in many places has been found to contain a depth of water of four hundred feet.

Our latest foreign mail dates are to the 31st ult. It is estimated in London that the *fetes* at the opening of the Suez Canal have cost the Khedive the enormous figure of £1,320,000.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "We have before us some data furnished by a resident of Sitka, which shows that there is an extent of country bordering on the coast of Alaska, equal to twenty miles in width and seven hundred miles in length, in which the white and yellow cedar predominates. The cedar timber is there inexhaustible. Our red wood timber covers a limited area, and at the present rate of destruction will not last fifty years. The time will come when the cedar forests of Alaska will be more famous and a greater source of wealth than are now the redwood forests of California. Probably no tree is now growing upon the Pacific coast of so much real value as the red cedar of Alaska."

It is understood that the arrangements for consolidating the Central Pacific and Western Pacific Railroads have been completed by the representatives of those roads at Sacramento and the terms of consolidation will soon be officially announced.

A gentleman who has just arrived from the Cuban insurgent army says there are about 60,000 patriots in the field, two-thirds of them armed with rifles, the rest with shot guns and muskets. They have a fair supply of ammunition, but very little artillery.

THE CAMERON OVERTHROW.

Voice of the People on the Defeat of the Treasury Ring.

Extract from a letter from Mercer county to the Editor of the COMMERCIAL:

"Mercer county will stand by you and her Representative in the Legislature for the noble stand taken against the Cameron-Buckeye-Quay ring. Depend on this, the people are with you."

Extract from a private letter to the Editor of the COMMERCIAL from a live Republican in Crawford county:

"Tell Mr. Mackey he need give himself no uneasiness as to the welfare of the 'Republican party' in connection with his defeat, as the defeat of *all* 'rings' is the life of our party. God speed the good work. Let the 'ball roll,' say I—and so say the 'toiling millions'—till we are all a party of the truth that we are the Republican party. Yours."

[From the Scranton Republican.]

The result of the hotly contested struggle for the State Treasurership will occasion no little surprise. The defeat of Robert W. Mackey, the regularly nominated Republican candidate for that office, is almost without precedent, and is an indication of the overthrow of the Cameron ring will be welcomed by the independent members of our party. As to the particular causes which induced the Democrats to unite with the bolting Republican members in a successful support of Gen. Irwin we are not yet informed. If no improper means were used to achieve the result, we may hail it as a cheering omen of reform in our State politics. The Republican Legislature of last year, in refusing to accord to General Irwin the unanimity of election for a second term, was guilty of ingenerous and unjust treatment of a faithful and efficient officer, and a high-toned and liberal-minded gentleman. It met itself as a catspaw to do a dirty trick for Simon Cameron, and quailed like a herd of cravens beneath the shadow of his assumed power. * * * The result at Harrisburg, therefore, has affected them quite differently, and no politician could feel the rebuke and disgrace more keenly than Simon Cameron. The mass of the people are justly opposed to corrupt rings in any political party, and they have such artful occasion to rejoice when such iniquitous combinations are broken up.

[Harrisburg Correspondence Lancaster Express.]

Mr. Warfel did not vote, and Mr. Billingfelt did not go into the convention at all. I understand his principal reason for this course is that, as Chairman of the important committee charged with the responsible duty of instituting a thorough investigation in the management of the State Treasury, involving the terms of both contestants for the office, it would be improper for him to commit himself to either candidate by his vote or action in convention. He is understood to be determined to discharge his duty in the pending investigation without regard to his personal preferences. I make a mistake in sleeping in view only his conscientious obligations of duty under his oath as a Senator. Of course, the defeat of Mackey is a crushing blow to him and his friends. If half of what I am informed be true in relation to developments at the United States Government and the Steel Importers, since it convicts the latter of the offense of undervaluation, and clearly subjects them to the higher rate of duty which they have so long successfully evaded, and which, if the law had been strictly enforced, would have resulted in the seizure and confiscation of all Steel imported at such undervaluation.

And yet Mr. Frith deliberately asserts, that Mr. Farwell's charges "*are not only not substantiated by facts, but all the facts known and proved are against them.*" He further says, that the United States appraisers, after a careful investigation, have reported that *a good prima facie case has been made out against the importers*;—and that they are now paying the duties upon the *higher* valuation, which looks a little awkward for their side, at any rate.

There is another very suspicious circumstance connected with their case. They have positively refused the fair and liberal proposition of Mr. Bontwell, to submit their books in Sheffield for examination, by a sworn and disinterested agent (not Mr. Farwell) to be sent to England for the purpose. Some of them didn't want Mr. Farwell to assist in the examination, and Mr. Frith gives no reason to say, "the would not consent for one moment to have Mr. F. examine their books, or have anything to do with them." This Mr. Farwell, whom Mr. Frith calmly calls "a secret service agent," is a perfect nightmare to these fellows. But he is no agent of ours. He is the sworn officer of the Government, and we knew no more of him or his movements and affairs in return with his report than if no such man had ever existed. The Government is bright and capable public servant, and unless the truth can terrify, they need have no fears of him. He cannot shift away any of the startling figures nor substitute others for them, and unless the Government officials are in Paris, as they can prove nothing which can by any possibility retract or detract from their present equivocal position.

I think it is Hudibras who says:

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

And so I would suggest to Mr. Frith that no amount of vituperation or abuse of his antagonists, and no assumption of superior merit for his own class, and no false construction of our laws can avail to pervert or change the inexorable demands upon those who violate them or neglect or labor.

To sum up the case against the British Steel Manufacturers in round numbers, they have regularly shipped their steel to their agencies or branch houses in the United States at low rates, and then sold the whole price charged by them regularly to buyers in England, the Continent of Europe, and the rest of the world.

This we consider a positive violation of our law, and so does our Government. It lessens the just revenues from customs from $35 to $40 per ton, and to the same extent injures the *American Steel Monopolies*," (slip by discouraging the steel manufacture in this country.

They refuse to allow their books to be examined with such a confidence as the Government proposes to send out for that purpose, which, in the judgment of all honorable minds, is a tacit admission of guilt.

They have regularly invoiced extra and best extra, and small and large sizes of cast steel, extra diameters of circular saw plates, and that, too, always at the same low rate or price as for ordinary sizes of best cast steel, viz., 10 per cent. discount, or less than selling price is high for all these kinds, as they are as much as 50 per cent. higher.

This is another confirmed and palpable violation of our tariff, which requires that all goods shall be charged with duty on the actual value, included in such average, on every invoice.

If to resist outrages such as these upon us, and upon the revenues from customs, entitles us to the harsh epithets of our foreign calumniators, so be it. We can possess our souls in patience, conscious of our own rectitude, and confident in our ability in time, with fair protection, to take full possession of a trade, of which in the short period of ten years we have already secured the lion's share, and compelled the largest foreign manufacturers to sell their prices lower than were ever known before. "*Time will explain, in the long run, all mysteries and seducers.*"

Mr. Frith will please excuse another "audible smile" at the concluding passage in his last epistle, wherein he speaks in such bland and soothing way, about affectionate feelings of "our Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, as fair, honorable, high-minded, and that he will see that justice is done us, &c." Oh, never fear, Mon Ami! I will undertake to guarantee you ample justice at the hands of Mr. Boutwell, and I strongly suspect when "*justice is done*," you will have a abundant reason to thank Mr. Mackey for nothing.

Believing that the whole subject has now been thoroughly ventilated, and that both sides have fully presented their case, I am content to abide the public verdict upon the merits of this controversy.

I must, however, before concluding, ask my friend Frith to transfer the title of "*our plaintiff agent*" from Mr. Farwell to Mr. David A. Wells as *their plaintiff agent*. Nobody will pretend to maintain that the English steel manufacturers have been "plowing with our heifer," for evidence of which see report of Special Commissioner of Revenue for 1869, pp. 125 and 126, new schedule of duties on steel, and compare the same with the schedule prepared in Sheffield by our accommodating opponents, a quotation copy of which will be found in the report of Judge Kelley's speech in Congress, delivered on the 11th inst.

These two schedules are the work of the same expert, beyond the possibility of a doubt. They have a common parentage and are in perfect accord in their deadly unity of purpose to utterly crush out the American manufacture of steel.

By what peculiar ratiocination Mr. David A. Wells has arrived at so radical a change of opinion since his last report, or through what miraculous agency the scales have fallen from his eyes so suddenly, it is not for me to say.

The able and scathing speech of Judge Kelley places the unfortunate Commissioner in such a humiliating attitude before the country that it would be an act of superfluous cruelty to add anything to aggravate his sufferings, and we can only exclaim, alas! Mr. Wells.

JAMES M. COOPER.

Of Hussey, Wells & Co.

PITTSBURGH, January 15, 1870.

How to Save the Republican Party.

[From the Independent.]

The later elections have happily proved that the people are rebelling against the self-assumed authority of the caucus. They have learned that it is better to have an honest, upright Democrat in office than a corrupt Republican. As soon as this is an approved course of action the caucus will have to confine its selection to the best men of the party, if it wishes to retain any influence on elections. The general public care not much as to which particular man among them is equally good they are asked to vote for. What they really desire to do, and generally believe they are doing, at the polls, is to elect an honorable, high-minded, trustworthy man, in whose hands their rights and interests will be safe. They have been deceived so often and so grossly that they are making a beginning at acting on their own account and emancipating themselves from the tyranny of the system which has pilfered and dishonored them, in the name of the party they honor. Let the intelligent mass of voters think for themselves, that office is sought by their own benefit, and not that of the holder of it, and that character, talent and experience are essential to the due discharge of its functions, and that honesty, virtue and corruption will be near its end. Men of the highest talent and the most unquestionable integrity will be found to replace the men of small capacity—unless it be for bribes—which now disgrace us; and, when once found and tried, they will be kept in place as long as they will serve, improving in their usefulness with the experience of every year. The reign of mediocrity and inexperience has lasted long enough. It has not saved us from crude legislation and shameful corruption. Let us try to replace it by one of ability, practiced and trustworthy. It can be done, or our free institutions are a failure.

A LONDON letter makes the following statement: "English publishers in two or three instances do an excellent trade by selling to certain American fellow-craftsmen surplus sheets of new books at a low figure. A London publisher prints extra copies and is able to dispose of them at a cheap rate so long as he is confident that by the defeat of the latter, the selfish and corrupt power which has so long and so despotically ruled the politics of Pennsylvania has received the severest blow it ever experienced, and from which it is doubtful if it can ever recover. The frightful charm is at length broken, the victor is vanquished, and the people will be free.

We are told that a gentleman who had a Sunday school class of six prisoners in the Massachusetts prison, proposing to give each a book on Christmas, asked what book they would prefer. One said, "I would like a history of the 'Revised Statutes of Massachusetts;'" another replied that he would like a copy of "Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding;" a third chose as the gift "Mitchell's Astronomy;" the fourth preferred a book of selections of music; another made choice of "Draper's Physiology," and the last man said that he did not know what he wanted or needed anything, but accepted a copy of "Combe on the Constitution of Man." Many men outside of prison walls would not have made so wise a selection. And yet there are those who would deny prisoners even the privilege of making a selection of any kind. Happily, however, the number is growing smaller under the influence of a broader civilization and truer Christianity.

THE STEEL DIFFICULTY.

James M. Cooper in Reply to Sanderson Brothers & Co.'s Third Letter.

"A man convinced against his will,
Is of the same opinion still."

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Mine ancient friend, Edward Frith, Esq., of Sanderson Brothers & Co., is sadly out of temper, which is a bad sign. He will not profit either by my precept or example, but suffers himself to indulge in language not at all calculated to help his cause, or to establish his claim to that polite consideration he so sedulously denies to his antagonists.

I must remind him again, that I cannot be provoked into the use of epithets, nor am I to be deterred by his exalted estimate of the exceeding respectability and stainless reputation of the English steel importing fraternity from indexibly pursuing my purpose to hold Sanderson Brothers & Co., and all others of that ilk, to a strict accountability under the law, as it stands upon our statute book.

I have quoted the law so far as it relates to the subject in controversy. I have exhibited the character of the evidence, proving as it does, over the sign manual of every one of these importers, a serious infraction of the law, which testimony remains unimpeached in the Treasury Department.

I have quoted from a letter written to our Consul at Sheffield, (and on file with the other testimony) by the head of one of the leading English steel concerns, in which he admits substantially, all that is charged against them, and suggests a mode of levying duties, which would prevent the frauds of unscrupulous parties upon the revenues from customs.

Now Mr. Frith is probably as well informed on all these matters as I am, and he knew when he spoke of this letter as *anonymous*, that it is no such thing. He knows all about the letter and who wrote it, and that its author is his peer in all respects, wielding a greater influence and controlling a larger business than himself.

I scarcely think the writer of that letter will thank Mr. Frith for saying of his house, "*No doubt they have seen their error since, in writing such a confession.*"

But I propose to bring Mr. Frith himself to the confessional, and to show that he admits all that his colleague does, though perhaps not with the same frankness of purpose.

He allows that his house always invoices their best Cast Steel at 52s per cwt. He forgets the discount of ten per cent., but let that pass. In the same letter he says: "*they have discovered that we sell Steel in England and on the Continent at 56s, and they pounce upon it as a great discovery.*" Well, it is a discovery of some importance to the Treasury Department of the United States Government and the Steel Importers, since it convicts the latter of the offense of undervaluation, and clearly subjects them to the higher rate of duty which they have so long successfully evaded, and which, if the law had been strictly enforced, would have resulted in the seizure and confiscation of all Steel imported at such undervaluation.

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SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

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EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, 1870.

The local money market has exhibited greater ease during the week, with strong symptoms of a return to a more favorable condition for the borrowing class. It is true that the banks have not as yet so materially enlarged their discount lines, but they report generally an increase in deposits, and are confident that the turning point from stringency to ease has been reached. Next week will doubtless develop greater changes, and soon money will be as plentiful in this market as a healthy demand will require.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, January 15, 1870:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
January 10	$ 6,489,862	$120,580 19
January 11	638,212 23	94,194 72
January 12	687,653 67	98,471 60
January 13	603,232 28	85,857 21
January 14	615,260 29	99,708 18
January 15	615,260 29	115,146 50
Total	$3,650,166 87	$593,959 00

—The New York *Commercial* of the 15th says: The money market shows a very easy feeling. The balances in the hands of the banks are accumulating, and funds are offered freely to leading houses at 5 per cent., while the remaining at bank have to pay uniformly 7 per cent., but private bankers are lending quite freely at 6 per cent. The Treasury operations of the week have not affected the resources of the banks, the sales of gold and the purchase of bonds having to the amount equal.

In the discount market there is but a moderate business, as usual at this season, but the feeling can hardly be reported healthy. There is a somewhat sharp discrimination on the goods paper, owing to the failure this week of three firms in that branch of trade in this city, and the suspension of houses in other sections. The rates for prime double name paper range at 7@8 per cent., and for single signatures and less than 3 per cent.

We learn that Charles A. Lord, in the dry goods trade, has been compelled to suspend through having indorsed the paper of De Boer Brothers, whose failure we have already announced. McDonald & McCauley, woolen jobbers, are also reported as having suspended.

Among the out-town failures reported are Mercier, Huber & Eppler, dry goods, Newcomerstown, N. C.; liabilities estimated at $150,000; Loyman, Beer & Co., dry goods, New Orleans; liabilities $75,000; H. & A. Strouse & Co., dry goods; liabilities $200,000.

The gold market is dull and remarkably steady, the price, from the opening up to 12:15 P. M., being 111¼, the highest, falling off to 12:15.

For the moment the speculative operations in Southern loans is heavy, a disposition among prominent operators to buy on each decline of 1@2½ per cent., preparatory to a fresh advance. The "spring" Tennessee ranged at 66¾ per cent., the decline being due, perhaps, rather to the absence of buyers than to any change in the amount of "short" contracts.

—Stocks are dull and devoid of interest. At the opening prices were steady and firm, and so continued until the first board, since which time the market has been heavy, and ½ to 1 per cent. off. The chief features of speculation are New Jersey Central, Northwestern common, Lake Shore, and Rock Island. The first named, after selling at 101, declined to par. Northwestern common ranging from 74¾ to 75¾, and Rock Island from 109½ to 109¾. Lake Shore sold at 87¾, less dividend of 4 per cent. Pacific Mail left off at 35¾. Miscellaneous list active at 5@6@7. Express shares were quiet.

A report is current in New York to-day that an injunction is to be applied for restraining the Lake Shore Railroad Company from paying the dividend upon its stock, on the ground that the money for that purpose had to be borrowed. The company as yet cannot be traced to any adequate authority.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Bureau, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

January 15, 1870.	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:30	3:00
	A M	A M	M	P M	P M
New York Central	102¼	102¼	101⅝	102¼	102¼
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Hudson	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Harlem			127		
Michigan Central			117¾		117¾
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	94
Illinois Central	140	140	140	140	140
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89	89	89	89½	89½
Illinois Centrals			140		140
Cleveland & Pittsburgh			89¾	89¾	89¾
Chicago and Northwestern	74¾	74¾	73¾	74	73¾
Preferred	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Rock Island	109¾	109¾	109½	109¾	109¾
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
St. Paul, preferred					
Toledo and Wabash			44		
Toledo and Wabash, pref.					
Fort Wayne	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Chicago and Alton	144		144		
Ohio and Mississippi	37	37	37	37	37
Western Union Telegraph	82¾		82¾	82¾	82¾
Pacific Mail	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Adams Express	67½			67½	67½
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	49			49	49
American M. U. Express	25¾			25¾	25¾
United States Express	64			64	64
Merchants Union Ex.					
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat	Adv.	Dec
N. Y. Central	102¼	102¼		
Erie	25¾	25¾		
Reading	97½	97½		
Mich. Central	117¾	117¾		
Mich. Southern	93¾	93¾		
Illinois Central	140	140		
Cleve. and Pitts.	89¾	89¾		
Chicago and North.	74	73¾		
do preferred	87	84¾		
Rock Island	109¾	109¾		
St. Paul	35¾	35¾		
do preferred				
Tol. and Wabash	52	51¾		
do preferred				
Fort Wayne	87¾	87¾		
Chicago and Rock I.	144	144		
Ohio and Miss.	37¾	37		
Western U. Tel.	82¾	82¾		
Pacific Mail	35¾	35¾		
Adams Express	67½	67½		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	49	49		
American M. U. Ex.	25¾	25¾		
United States Ex.	63	64		
Merch. U. Ex.				

—The Rynd Farm Oil Company announces a dividend of eight cents per share, payable on the 1st of February next. Pittsburgh stockholders will be paid at the office of Wm. Bagley, 13 Wood street.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad Bonds, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any of the above on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY EVENING, January 15, 1870. }

Our markets during the past week have been dull, and devoid of anything new or important to report. Country roads continue in very bad order, and many of them are next to impassable. We quote as follows the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Pearls are quoted at 9@9½c; pots at 7½c, and sodas at 4@4½c.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull at 70@75c ₰ gallon.

APPLES—The market is well supplied. We quote common at $2 00@2 25; good to $2 50; prime to choice at $2 75@3 25; and extra assorted at $3 50@3 75 ₰ barrel.

BUTTER—In good supply at 28@35c for good to extra choice retail.

BEANS—Dull at $2 25@2 75 ₰ bushel for fair to choice small white.

BACON AND LARD—We quote shoulders at 14½c; S. C. shoulders at 15c; rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18½c; lard in tierces 17½c; lard in buckets 18½c; lard in kegs 18½c, and lard in half bbls 17½c. Sellers of S. C.'s hard in 3-8 cadies 20½@21c.

MESS PORK—Per bbl $17 00.

CHEESE—Market unchanged but firmer. We quote Western Reserve at 17c; Hamburg 17½c; Oil Co. Factory 16½c; Goshen, Orange and New York Goshen at 18½c; Limberger at 19½; Sweitzer at 20c, and Swiss at 22c.

CRANBERRIES—We quote cultivated at $12@15 ₰ bbl, and common at $10@12 ₰ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Market quiet, with a fair demand. We quote apples at 8@9c; peaches 9@10c for quarters; 11@12c for halves, and 20c ₰ lb for pared.

CHESTNUTS—We quote at $4 50 ₰ bushel.

CIDER—Supply continues good and prices nominal, ranging from $5@8 ₰ bbl, as to quality, and size of barrel.

EGGS—Dull at 35c for fresh, and 30c ₰ dozen for limed.

HAY—Receipts light, mainly on account of bad roads. There is a fair demand for loose hay from wagons at $17 00@21 00 ₰ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $13 00@15 00 ₰ ton.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts are moderate, with sales at $11 50@12 50 ₰ cwt.

LIVE HOGS—We quote at the Central Stock Yards dull at $9 50@10 00 for Philadelphia, and $8 50@9 00 for Yorkers.

SALT—We quote by car load Allegeny brands at $1 80, and from store in a retail way at $2 00 ₰ barrel.

POULTRY—There is a good demand with very light receipts. Sales are readily made of dressed turkeys at 18@20c; chickens at 14@15c; ducks 20c; geese 60@70c, and live chickens, ₰ pair, by the coop, 60c.

TOMS—Sales at 5c ₰ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland lime at $2 25, and white lime at $2 50 ₰ bbl.

SEEDS—There is very little doing in seed of any kind. Clover seed sells slowly at $6 00@6 25 ₰ bushel. Timothy seed is nominal at $3 75@4 00 ₰ bushel. Flaxseed is dull at $2 50@2 75 ₰ bushel.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 45@1 50 ₰ gallon.

ONIONS—We quote prime to choice at $2 50@2 75 ₰ bbl, and common at $2 00@2 25 ₰ bbl.

POTATOES—The receipts are light, with a moderate demand. On the track, prime peach-blows command 90c, and from store, 95c@$1 00 ₰ bushel.

HOMINY—We quote at $6 00@6 25 ₰ bbl.

MILL FEED—Sales of bran at $15@16, shorts at $18@19, and middlings at $16 50@17 00 ₰ cwt, as to quality.

FLOUR—There is not much doing in flour, and prices continue nominal. From store good to choice red winter wheat flour commands $7 00@, and choice spring wheat flour, $6 25@6 50. There is very little difference in the prices between mills and stores. Common and low grades are entirely nominal in price, say from $4 25@5 25 per barrel. Buckwheat flour is dull at $4 25@4 50 ₰ barrel. We quote prime to choice corn meal at $1 60@1 65 per bushel.

GRAIN—The market continues dull in nearly all kinds of grain. Red winter wheat is in very light receipt and yet dull at $1 15@1 18 ₰ bushel. There is a moderate demand for corn at 80@82c ₰ bushel for car, and 80@85c for shelled, the cold corn in market. Rye is dull and nominally 90@93 ₰ bushel, very little selling for cash above 90c. Oats are in fair receipt and rather dull at 47@48c ₰ bushel on the track. Barley dull and entirely nominal in price, about $1 00@1 05 ₰ bushel for good spring.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 03; common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 09@1 10 ₰ gallon.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, January 17, 1870. }

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions, and a comparison with previous years:

	Receipts Crude per Penn. river and R. R.	Exports per Central.	Exports per Penn. R. R.
Monday, Jan. 10	2,079	—	1,131
Tuesday, Jan. 11	2,000	—	936
Wednesday, Jan. 12	3,304	—	347
Thursday, Jan. 13	3,158	—	509
Friday, Jan. 14	3,678	—	1,216
Saturday, Jan. 15	3,814	—	553
Total for week	17,993	—	4,992
Since Jan. 1	16,175	517	2,433
To Jan. 15	34,168	517	7,425
Same time 1869	34,497	1,220	9,714
Same time 1868	80,469	516	9,731

BUSINESS.

The week just closed was decidedly the dullest week experienced for a long time; in fact, since the last week in January. Buyers particularly have been shy and not disposed to purchase to any extent. On the other hand, sellers were not anxious to force sales—particularly time sales. The market at present is just in that condition that correct information is difficult to obtain.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude for the past two weeks from all points were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	16,175	17,993

The crude receipts from all points for the past six years were as follows:

From January 1st to 15th, 1870	34,168
Same time 1869	34,497
Same time 1868	80,469
Same time 1867	34,168
Same time 1866	41,121
Same time 1865	4,708

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	517	—
Allegheny Valley Railroad	2,420	2,611
Total	2,953	2,433

Exports of refined oil East for the past two years, from January 1st to January 15th, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	2,220	517
Per Allegheny Valley R. R.	9,714	7,425
Total	11,934	7,852

SALES.

The crude and refined sales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls	22,500	8,900
Refined, bbls	3,500	1,000
Total	26,000	27,100

SATURDAY'S MARKET.

There was little done in oil on Saturday, or at least we could learn of no transactions, except a few small lots from store, at 47½@48c ₰ bushel. Crude is quiet and nominally 36@38 ₰ bushel, very little selling for cash above 36c. Oats are in fair receipt and rather dull at 47@48c ₰ bushel on the track. Barley dull and entirely nominal in price, about $1 00@1 05 ₰ bushel for good spring.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at $1 03; common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 09@1 10 ₰ gallon.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 121 .

NEW YORK, January 15—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5@7 ₰ cent., with 6 as the general rate.

THE BANK STATEMENT

Is remarkably strong. The large increase in loans arises chiefly from the heavy amount of gold hypothecated with banks. The enormous increase in deposits results from the increase in loans and gain in specie, or the legal tender increase, the latter is due mainly to the return of currency from the interior. The gain in specie represents the excess of coin derived from the Treasury sales and interest payments over the payments for customs. The surplus over the legal reserve has increased two and a half millions, and the banks now hold thirty millions above the legal requirements.

Loans	$309,101,106	Increase $ 1,625,653
Specie	27,504,679	Increase 1,841,637
Legal Tenders	12,345,400	Decrease 1,730,741
Deposits	262,256,211	Increase 12,227,909
Circulation	33,966,825	Increase 165,167

The statement is indicative of cheap money and an increase of speculation in future.

STERLING

Quiet and firm at 109⅝@109.

GOLD

Weak; opened at 121, fell to 121¼, and closed at 121¼. Clearances $20,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Lower, Closing steady. Coupons '81, 117¾@117¾; do '62 115¾@115¾; do '64, 115@115¾; do '65, 115¾@115¾; do new, 114¾@114¾; do '67, 114¾@114¾; do '68, 114¾@114¾. Currency, 112¾@113.

STATE BONDS

Firm. Missouris 87¾; old Tennessees 53, new, 73½; old North Carolinas, 32; new do, 24¾.

STOCKS

Unsettled but generally bullish since the bank statement. Western Union, 82¾@82¾; Pacific Mail 35¾; Mariposa 8 preferred 16¾; Water power 15¾; Hartford and Erie 9; quoted; Adams Express, 67; Wells Fargo 50¾; American 63; Pacific Mail, 41¾; New York Central consolidated, 102¼; Erie 25¾@25¾; Hudson River, 97¾; do preferred 120; Hudson Scrip 86¾@86¾; Harlem 127; Reading 97¾@97¾; Michigan Central 117¾; Lake Shore 93¾; Illinois Centrals, 141; Pittsburgh 91; Northwestern 73¾; do preferred 84¾; Fort Wayne 97¾; Rock Island 109¾@109

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

The Commercial Up Town.

Mr. C. E. Linke, the faithful carrier of the COMMERCIAL in a portion of the upper wards and Minersville, will hereafter deliver the paper in that entire district. Subscribers will oblige us by giving him their names, and if any subscriber should fail to receive his paper under the new arrangement, the omission will be promptly corrected by leaving word at the counting room.

The Commercial in Sligo and Temperanceville.

Messrs. Weaver Bros., two enterprising and attentive young men, have now the exclusive agency for the COMMERCIAL in the boroughs of Temperanceville and Sligo, and they will promptly deliver it by carriers every morning in those places. They will continue their canvass for subscribers, and, in the meantime, if any persons who were served by the former carrier do not get their paper, they will be promptly served on leaving notice at Weaver Bros.'s news depot, near Darrington's flouring mill, Temperanceville, or at the COMMERCIAL counting room, Fifth avenue.

MAYOR CALLOW had six common cases before him yesterday morning, which were disposed of in the usual way.

NOTARY PUBLIC.—Recorder Hunter yesterday received the commission of Capt. W. B. Cook, who has been appointed a Notary Public by Governor Geary.

ALL RIGHT.—The through trains on the Pan-handle road are running all right, and the damage to the Alum creek trestle having been repaired.

THE REPUBLICAN members of Allegheny Councils will hold a caucus this evening for the purpose of nominating city officers. The election will take place to-morrow evening.

HELD TO ANSWER.—Thomas McMiniman, whose arrest for the larceny of a vest from the clothing store of Lawrence McMullen, on Fifth avenue, was noticed Saturday morning, has been held to answer at Court.

A COMPLIMENT.—Friday evening, Mayor Callow was complimented with a serenade, at his office, by Smith's Brass Band and Singing Society. The Mayor returned his most cordial thanks to the "sweet singers."

BEAUTIFUL!—One of the best toned and most elegantly finished $600-style pianos we have ever seen, can be bought for $350, handsome stool included. If you want a bargain call at No. 79 Smithfield street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

AMPUTATED.—Amputation was found to be necessary in the case of John Kelly, the conductor on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, who was so badly crushed by the car passing over it. Dr. Hanlep took the limb off at the shoulder joint.

MAYOR'S SUNDAY COURT.—Mayor Brush disposed of seventeen common cases yesterday morning. Eight were charged with disorderly conduct, and nine with drunkenness. Eight paid fines and nine were committed in default of payment.

ARRESTED.—Lance Telford and Daniel McCafferty were arrested yesterday afternoon on Liberty street, near Ninth, for disorderly conduct. They had imbibed a little too freely, and when they were directed to go home peaceably they refused and acted in a disgraceful manner. They were conveyed to the lock-up.

THE FIFTH AVENUE SEWER.—The property holders of the Seventh, Eighth and Eleventh wards, will hold a public meeting this evening, in school house, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of considering the assessments made on their property to pay for the construction of the Fifth avenue sewer.

IN HIS NEW OFFICE.—Sheriff Fleming has been in possession of his new office, in the addition to the Court House, for several days past, and has got everything in apple pie order. The office is very convenient, is well lighted, and a great improvement on the old room. It is approached through the side office.

FINED.—Officer Shaffer yesterday morning detected John Thomas and John Miller driving sheep on North avenue, Allegheny. He arrested them and conveyed them to the Mayor's office, where Major Callow imposed upon each a fine of three dollars and costs, which they paid.

HANDLE STILL IN THE FIELD.—Jimmy Hamill, the oarsman, we are informed will row in the regatta proposed to come off on the Monongahela next spring. In case Walter Brown does not enter in the race, he will accept Coulter's challenge to row, or in case the regatta should prove a failure (which is not likely from present appearances), Hamill will row Coulter in the spring.

FIRE IN BELLEFIELD.—A fire broke out on Saturday morning, about two o'clock, in a dwelling located in Bellefield, and owned by W. M. Faber, Esq. The fire spread so rapidly that all efforts to extinguish it were of no avail, and the whole building was destroyed. As the house was unoccupied and there had been no fire in it for some time, the fire is expected to be the work of an incendiary.

THE COURT HOUSE.—An effort is now being made to induce the County Commissioners to appoint a new janitor as an assistant to the present one, so that the Court rooms, offices, rotunds, steps, etc., may be kept clean. The House is now one of the filthiest places in the city and when the repairs are completed we hope the Commissioners will see that a proper person is appointed to keep it in decent order.

THE PITTSBURGH ZOUAVES.—Another meeting of the Pittsburgh Zouaves was held on Saturday night in Paulson's Building, Fourth avenue, but nothing was done beside the enrolment of members. They are requested to meet again next Saturday evening, for the purpose of receiving new members, and taking further action on the uniform of the company. On the last Saturday evening of the month a meeting will be held for the purpose of electing officers.

WHAT WILL IT NOT DO?—Every improvement that ingenuity could invent has been perfected in the Parham Sewing Machine. It will hem, fell, braid, tuck, cord, quilt, gather, bind, &c., in the most perfect manner, and the finest fabrics leave the machine without an indication of "drawing." In a word, the Parham is adapted to a range of family sewing such as no other machine can accomplish. H. Millinder, No. 79 Smithfield street, between Fourth and Fifth avenue, agent.

COMMISSIONS RECEIVED.—Thomas H. Hanter, Esq., Recorder, yesterday received commissions for the following named persons as Justices of the Peace: George Neubert, Third ward, Pittsburgh; Cornelius O'Donnell, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; James M. Taylor, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; Samuel Irwin, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; James Donaldson, Fourth ward, Pittsburgh; John A. Floyd, Second ward, Pittsburgh, and A. S. Nicholson, Second ward, Pittsburgh.

A FOUNDLING.—A policeman, while on his beat in the Sixth ward a few nights ago, found a basket under a door step. Upon examining it, he found that it contained a male infant, apparently about six weeks old. The child was well dressed, and extra clothing was found in the basket. He knocked at the door, and the lady of the house consented to take charge of the forsaken lad until some arrangements were made for him. On Saturday it was handed over to the authorities.

A DANGEROUS VISITOR.—A woman named Ellen Keenan, living on Virgin alley, appeared before the Mayor on Saturday afternoon, and stated that Neely Burns had visited her house, but being refused admittance, fired some shots from a revolver through the door, and then kicked the door down. Neely was arrested, and yesterday morning was fined fifty dollars and costs, and in default of payment was committed to jail for sixty days. Previous to visiting Ellen's house he had a difficulty with a man named Terrence Daly on Wylie street, when he attacked him, bit his lip, and abused him in a most shameful manner.

TWO DOLLARS MISSING.—Wm. Johnston, Margaret Catlin and Rachel Keny, had a difficulty yesterday afternoon, in a house on Liberty street. Mr. Johnston, it appears treated the women, and after all had taken a drink, Margaret asked William to lend her the pocket book. When she returned the pocket book, two dollars was missing, and he accused her of the theft. She denied having taken any money, when he pursued her into the street. She was assisted in the affray by a companion named Rachel. An officer was soon on the ground, and arrested William and Margaret. They will have a hearing this morning.

HARDWARE STORE ENTERED.—Some time during Friday night, or Saturday morning, the hardware store of Lindsay, Sterrit & Euwer, No. 311 Liberty street, was entered, and a lot of razors and penknives stolen. The thief effected an entrance into the rear end of the cellar through an iron grating, then went up the cellar stairs and broke in a few boards of a partition at the back of the stairs. He took a lot of Wade & Butcher's razors, and a lot of penknives of the make of George Wostenholm, also of Jaw Bone, and also of Marsh Bros., in all amounting to about one hundred dollars. From the appearance of the show case it appears that the thief went about it very deliberately, and took time to select the best articles. He made his escape through the rear door. The robbery was not discovered until Saturday morning. The gas in the store room was extinguished by the thief.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents
Bradon, Mattie E., East Liverpool, Ohio	3
Davis, R. H., Allegheny, Pa.	3
Dietrick, John B., Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Elsfeld, Elizabeth, Perry, Ills.	3
Hopewell, J. P., Oil City, Pa.	3
Lodge, Dr. Edwin, Detroit, Mich.	3
McPhilams, Jas., Hammersville, Pa.	3
Wilson, E. H., Hooper, Nebraska	3
Williams, Mrs. A. J., Leechburgh, Pa.	3

The Columbia Oil Company.

The annual meeting of the Directors of this company was held at their office in this city on the 12th inst. The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent of Pipe lines, and on the following day they were submitted to the stockholders.

The reports show a daily production of 327 barrels, making the total amount of oil produced for the company in the past year of 119,-705 barrels, and the average price per barrel for oil sold being $5 48, making the total amount for sales $656,-664 60. The stockholders' meeting the old Board of Directors were reinstated, excepting Capt. H. B. Hayes, of New York, who wished to withdraw, and Mr. Alexander Pitcairn, of Pittsburgh, was elected in his place.

Extensive Forgery.

DR. N. F. Duffey, veterinary surgeon, whose livery and sale stables are on Water street, Allegheny, made information on Friday, before Alderman Neeper, against A. Ingalls, C. P. Wall and — McMichaels, for forgery. It appears from the statements of Dr. Duffey that the parties called on him, on Tuesday last, and purchased from him four horses, a buggy, set of harness, buffalo robe, &c., for the sum of $1,300. Mr. Ingalls, one of the party, offered promissory notes, properly drawn, and endorsed, to the amount of fourteen hundred dollars in payment. These notes Dr. Duffey refused to accept, drawn by Wm. Griffin, John McMichael, C. R. Warren, John Harsley, David Dennen, Henry Duff, Isaac Carson and James Edmundson, and seemed to be all right. Dr. Duffey accepted the offer, and under pretense of consulting his attorney, visited Mr. Edmundson, who denied having even any such note. As soon as he discovered this, Mr. Duffey made an information charging the parties with forgery, and taking an officer with him to the place where he had agreed to deliver the horses, had Ingalls and Wall arrested. The parties entered bail for a hearing.

SUSPECTED MURDER BY POISON.

Sudden Death of a Coal Miner—His Daughter Suspected of Having Poisoned Him—Partial Investigation by the Coroner.

For two days past we have been in possession of the material facts connected with a case of alleged poisoning, but at the request of Coroner Clawson we have refrained from giving them publicity. The facts are substantially these:

On Friday morning last, at half-past two o'clock, Philip Banion, foreman at the coal works of Messrs. Dickson, Stewart & Co., of Versailles township, died rather suddenly, and under circumstances that led to the belief that he had been poisoned. He was a widower, and lived near Brinton Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, his house being kept by three daughters, aged respectively eighteen, sixteen and fourteen years. He took sick first on Wednesday week, after he had eaten breakfast and gone to work, and when he came home complained of cramp and burning in the stomach. He remained all that day at home, and next morning was able to go to work, and continued to work as usual until Tuesday last. On that morning he was feeling quite well, ate breakfast, and went to work. His dinner was sent to him about nine o'clock, as was the custom, as he was in the habit of "nooning" between nine and ten o'clock and dinner time. Soon after dinner he came home, complained of being sick, and he did on the previous occasion. He was confined to the house until Thursday, when feeling better he ate breakfast and started to work. At a little after nine o'clock he was carried home, the symptoms being similar to those manifested in the two previous attacks, the only difference being in the degree of the suffering, which was much more intense. He grew rapidly worse until Friday morning when he expired.

There was a rumor that one of the daughters had been on unfriendly terms with her father, and this fact, coupled with the peculiar symptoms manifested, led to the belief that he had been poisoned. The excitement, which was at first confined to the immediate locality, soon spread to the city and neighborhood, and a general demand was made for a legal investigation.

Coroner Clawson went out to Brinton on Friday, and after hearing the statements of some of the citizens, concluded to hold an inquest. He returned in the evening, and on Saturday went back with physicians to make a *post mortem* examination.

THE TESTIMONY.

Dr. W. H. Daly testified that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, being assisted by Dr. Matlock. After describing the inflamed condition of the deceased, Dr. Daly said: I do not like to be allowed to withhold an impression of opinion with regard to the cause of the inflammation until a thorough examination of the stomach and other organs is completed by chemical skill.

Dr. J. M. Matlock testified that he was first called in to see Banion on Friday morning last, and called again at two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. Deceased was then very much prostrated, with extremities cold and pulse almost imperceptible; half an hour after this he rallied somewhat, his pulse improved and he was able to sit up in bed; he told me that he had been during the intervening time from my first and second visits; he told me he had great pain in the bowels and cramps in the extremities; he was by this condition before he rallied; during the time of his great pain he was unable to give any information; after he rallied somewhat he turned over on his side, with his face to the wall, and said: Doctor, it's no use, I want to die; I'm ready to go." I was called a third time at half-past four o'clock on Sunday morning; I was there a few moments, and considered his symptoms more favorable in some respects; his extremities were warmer, his pulse better, but he was delirious; there was no evidence of congestion of the lungs at any point, but at the heart; he didn't say anything about having taken any medicine after the meeting at 10 o'clock; my impression was that he had irritation of the stomach and bowels, and treated him according to those indications; at the second visit my attention was directed to the prostration; I fully considered the case serious. Dr. Daly with regard to *post mortem* appearances.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF DECEASED.

Rosa Banion, the second daughter of the deceased, made the following statement to Dr. Daly: My father was first taken sick on last Wednesday week, about eight or nine o'clock in the morning. He had gone to work as usual; returning home, complained of sickness and cramp in the stomach, and burning about the heart. He had taken for breakfast that morning bread, butter, coffee and fried pork. My father remained about half-past five o'clock and was taken sick between eight and nine. He remained in the house all that week; morning said he was better and went to work. The morning he was taken sick I commenced preparing the breakfast; but before it was finished I returned to bed, and my sister Margaret arose and finished the preparation of the meal. My father returned to work the next morning; was taken sick same time, on the following Tuesday (January 11th). His dinner was put up for him about o'clock and at nine o'clock in the morning, as was customary. He was in the habit of eating lunches at his dinner during the day from the time it was sent him. About half past twelve o'clock on Tuesday day (January 11th) I was feeling, as he expressed it, just as he had felt on the Wednesday before, although not so bad, having eaten part of his dinner already sent him, composed of bread, butter and coffee. Next which he had got breakfast, and went to work. His dinner was sent to him about nine o'clock, as was the custom, as he was in the habit of "nooning" between nine o'clock and dinner time. Soon after dinner he came home, complained of being sick, as